

The Daily Freeman.

EVENING EDITION.

The Freeman.
With his hand upon his charter,
And his foot upon the sod,
He will stand—ordie a martyr
For his Freedom and his God.

C. W. WILLARD, Editor.

J. W. WHEELLOCK, Printer.

MONTPELIER, VT.
TUESDAY, AUGUST 20, 1861

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

For Governor,
FREDERICK HOLBROOK,
OF BRATTLEBORO.

For Lieut. Governor,
LEVI UNDERWOOD,
OF RUTLAND.

For Treasurer,
JOHN B. PAGE,
OF RUTLAND.

County Nominations.

WASHINGTON COUNTY.
C. W. WILLARD, { For Senators.
PAUL DILLINGHAM, {
DON P. CARPENTER, { Judges
SAMUEL KELTON, {
TIMOTHY R. MERRILL, Judge of Probate.
H. W. HEATON, State's Attorney.
J. H. OLCOTT, Sheriff.
EBEN W. COSS, High Bailiff.

LAMOILLE COUNTY.
HON. HENRY STOWELL, Senator.
JONATHAN WEST, { County Judges.
SILAS GATES, {
R. S. PAGE, Esq., Judge of Probate.
DAVID RANDALL, Sheriff.
JOHN L. OLCOTT, State's Attorney.
A. R. BARTLEY, High Bailiff.

ORANGE COUNTY.
HORATIO BROOK, { Senators.
ZENAS L. UPHAM, {
E. L. TRACY, { Judges
R. FARNHAM, Jr., State's Attorney
W. T. GEORGE, Sheriff.
M. M. AVERY, High Bailiff.
JUDGES OF PROBATE.
P. C. JONES, Randolph District.
ALEXANDER H. GILMORE, Bradford District.

CALEDONIA COUNTY.
A. E. JEUVEINE, { Senators.
I. N. HALL, {
SERENO MONTGOMERY, { Judges.
LESLIE P. RUSSELL, {
A. L. FRENCH, Judge of Probate.
GEO. W. CAHOON, State's Attorney.
EMERSON HALL, Sheriff.
CHAS. SHIPMAN, Bailiff.

HAVING CHOSEN OUR CAUSE WITHOUT GUILE
AND WITH PURE MOTIVES, LET US RENEW OUR
TRUST IN GOD AND GO FORWARD WITHOUT FEAR
AND WITH MANLY HEARTS.
ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

RECRUITING OFFICERS.—It will be noticed in our advertising columns, that D. B. Davenport has authority to recruit a company, with his headquarters at Roxbury, Vt. He will commence with nearly or quite sixty men. He will have a recruiting office at Montpelier, also, under the charge of J. C. Flanders.

We also learn that Wm. Skinner will recruit a company at Royalton, and Dr. Templeton at Barre, while J. H. Platt at Chelsea, and E. B. Sawyer of Hydepark, have been for some days employed in the same patriotic work.

The Rutland Herald says that J. Halsey Cushman, Esq., of Bennington, has been appointed Quartermaster of the 4th Vt. Regiment.

The FIRE ZOUAVES.—Over 600 of Ellsworth's Zouaves responded at roll call in New York Monday. No difficulty is anticipated in reorganizing the Regiment.

Over sixty men have already been enlisted by E. B. Sawyer, of Hydepark, for the Fourth Regiment.—*Messenger.*

Captain Chandler of the Ransom Guards, has been appointed a recruiting officer for the fifth Regiment, and will open an office at this place immediately.—*Messenger.*

Adjutant Hiram Stevens returned with the Ransom Guards on Saturday. He will remain hereabouts for a few days when he will repair to Fortress Monroe to enter upon the duties of his new position.—*Ibid.*

THE TEN MILLION LOAN.—The several Boston banks have agreed to take their respective shares of the ten million loan to the Government. The aggregate capital of the banks is \$38,631,700, and the per centage to make up the above loan will be 25 88-100 per cent.

CAPE GIRARDEAU.—Cape Girardeau is to-day only known to thousands of people in the United States as the location of a Federal camp besieged by rebels. And yet it is the most important city in South Missouri, well built and finely located, with a population (before the war) of about five thousand. It is immediately on the Mississippi river, one hundred and fifty miles above Cairo. The hills of the river just here are high and rolling, giving to the place from an approaching boat, a finely picturesque appearance. There are fine schools, Protestant and Catholic, in the place, two printing offices, numerous churches, and flouring mills.—*Chicago Tribune.*

Arrest of Northern Rebels.

Philadelphia, Aug. 19. Pierce Butler was arrested this afternoon by the United States Marshal, by order of Secretary Cameron. He was taken to New York this evening, en route for Fort Hamilton. The arrest of Pierce Butler was followed by the arrest of Wm. B. Reed, late Minister to China, Geo. M. Wharton, late U. S. District Attorney, Chas. Brown, ex Collector of the Port, and David Solomon. It is stated that Butler's arrest was caused by intercepted letters giving information to the enemy

From the 3d Vermont Regiment.

CAMP LYON, at Chain Bridge, Aug. 15.
EDITOR FREEMAN:—I have waited "for something to turn up" before writing this, under the intimation in my last that I should have something stirring to write, but all mortals are doomed to disappointment, and soldiers are no exception to the general rule. A day or two since the Vermont Second arrived, and are now encamped within a stone's throw of us; and, believe me, they are as willing to tell as we to hear, the narrations of their hair-breadth "scapes, the perils of battle-field and retreat, and in open-mouthed wonder we view the scars and wounds, as well as arms, etc., etc.,—trophies of the panic at Bull Run. They appear worn and jaded, and their uniforms look about one month worse than ours, faded and stained, with "shoddy" written all too plainly in every rent, and seams, with stitches "three-to-an-inch," damn the contractor in louder words than energetic profanity is capable of. It must be very cool for warm weather, and like the Irishman's boots, let out the water as fast as it runs in. The 33d New York Regiment is here, and like all the troops from anywhere but Vermont, have a tasty and substantial-looking blue uniform. Don't understand me as complaining, for that is against my principles. I had almost said that we had nothing stirring. On the night of August 8th, matters assumed quite a threatening aspect. Our pickets in Virginia were notified of an attack about to be made, "the drums beat at dead of night," commanding the Vermont Third and Maine Sixth to hasten to the entrenchments for the purpose of repelling the attack, the Chain Bridge was partially torn up, one of its abutments mined, and the match hung trembling over the fuse; the guns in the batteries sighted and ready, the magazine unlocked, the battle lanterns lighted, the cavalry mounted, field pieces planted, and our prompt and efficient Colonel, now unfortunately (for us) made a General, on hand, inspiring coolness and courage in the men, by showing the same in himself, and we poor unfortunates, on the Virginia line of pickets, consoled with the assurance that we should not be allowed to retreat across the Bridge, but must, when attacked, take to the woods, and get across the Potomac, (if we could) as best we could.

I said it was unfortunate for us that our Colonel had been made a General. I did not mean that we have not good officers left, and those in whom we have the utmost confidence, yet we feel his loss much, for his experience was everything to us.

Jeff Davis, or Beauregard, or Johnston, or Wise, or whoever was to make the attack, hardly wished to undertake the job, and when morning broke, after a night in the trenches, we quietly retired to our tents, without the coveted opportunity of firing a single shot or fleshing our maiden swords in the proverbially hot blood of the seceders.

This afternoon we are to be reviewed by Gen. McClellan, and the camp is already busy employed in preparing for the great event. Whether it will be anything but a simple review is more than I can tell, for to be candid, it is terrible little that any of us know, more than to eat, sleep, and obey orders. Discipline is very strict, and commissioned officers are worked equally with privates, and many find that soldiering is rougher than they dreamed of when away in Vermont. Yet most of us like it, for there is sufficient excitement to make it interesting. But when the battle comes, and our comrades become victims of the Rebellion by giving up their lives in defence of our cherished Country attacked by Rebels, it may assume a different aspect, and we feel it a foolish thing to enlist, yet I trust not.

More next week. Thanks for papers received daily.
H. or D.

Senator Douglas's last Letter.

A friend of Senator Douglas has handed to the *National Intelligencer*, for publication, a copy of the following letter from him on the state of the country:

CHICAGO, May 10.
MY DEAR SIR:—Being deprived of the use of my arms for the present by a severe attack of rheumatism, I am compelled to avail myself of the services of an amanuensis, in reply to your two letters.

It seems that some of my friends are unable to comprehend the difference between arguments used in favor of an equitable compromise, with the hope of averting the horrors of war, and those urged in support of the government and the flag of our country, when war is being waged against the United States, with the avowed purpose of producing a permanent disruption of the Union and a total destruction of its government.

All hope of compromise with the cotton states was abandoned when they assumed the position that the separation of the Union was complete and final, and that they would never consent to a reconstruction in any contingency—not even if we would furnish them with a blank sheet of paper and permit them to inscribe their own terms.

Still the hope was cherished that reasonable and satisfactory terms of adjustment could be agreed upon with Tennessee, North Carolina and the border states, and that whatever terms would prove satisfactory to these loyal states would create a Union party in the cotton states which would be powerful enough at the ballot box to destroy the revolutionary government, and bring those states back into the Union by the voice of their own people. This hope was cherished by the Union men North and South, and was never abandoned until actual war was levied at Charleston and the authoritative announcement made by the revolutionary government at Montgomery that the secession flag should be planted upon the walls of the Capitol at Washington, and a proclamation issued inviting the pirates of the world to prey upon the commerce of the United States.

These startling facts, in connection with the boastful announcement that the ravages of war and carnage should be quickly transferred from the cotton fields of the South to the wheat fields and corn fields of the North, furnish conclusive evidence that it was the fixed purpose of the secessionists utterly to destroy the government of our fathers and obliterate the United States from the map of the world.

In view of this state of facts there was but one path of duty left to patriotic men. It was not a party question, nor a question involving partisan policy; it was a question of government or no government; country or no country; and hence it became the imperative duty of every Union man, every friend of constitutional lib-

erty, to rally to the support of our common country, its government and flag, as the only means of checking the progress of revolution and of preserving the Union of States.

I am unable to answer your questions in respect to the policy of Mr. Lincoln and cabinet. I am not in their confidence, as you and the whole country ought to be aware. I am neither the supporter of the partisan policy nor the apologist of the errors of the administration. My previous relations to them remain unchanged; but I trust the time will never come when I shall not be willing to make any needful sacrifice of personal feeling and party policy for the honor and integrity of the country.

I know of no mode in which a loyal citizen may so well demonstrate his devotion to his country as by sustaining the flag, the constitution, and the Union, under all circumstances, and under every administration, regardless of party politics, against all assailants, at home and abroad. The course of Clay and Webster towards the administration of Jackson, in the days of nullification, presents a worthy and noble example for all true patriots. At the very moment when that fearful crisis was precipitated upon the country, partisan strife between Whigs and Democrats was quite as bitter and relentless as now between Democrats and Republicans.

The gulf which separated party leaders in those days was quite as broad and deep as that which now separates the Democracy from the Republicans. But the moment an enemy rose in our midst, plotting the dismemberment of the Union and the destruction of the government, the voice of partisan strife was hushed in patriotic silence. One of the brightest chapters in the history of our country will record the fact that during this eventful period the great leaders of the opposition, sinking the partisan in the patriot, rushed to the support of the government, and became its ablest and bravest defenders against all assailants until the conspiracy was crushed and abandoned, when they resumed their former positions as party leaders upon political issues.

These acts of patriotic devotion have never been deemed evidences of infidelity or political treachery, on the part of Clay and Webster, to the principles and organization of the old Whig party. Nor have I any apprehension that the firm and unanimous support which the Democratic leaders and masses are now giving to the Constitution and the Union will ever be deemed evidence of infidelity to Democratic principles, or a want of loyalty to the organization and creed of the Democratic party. If we hope to regain and perpetuate the ascendancy of our party, we should never forget that a man cannot be a true Democrat unless he is a loyal patriot.

With the sincere hope that these, my conscientious convictions, may coincide with those of my friends, I am, very truly yours,
STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS.

To Virgil Hickox, Esq., Chairman State Democratic Committee.

News by Mail.

From Missouri.

Jefferson City, Mo., Aug. 18. While Col. Stille's 5th Missouri reserve corps and Col. Worthington's 5th Iowa were down the river on the Government steamer they were frequently fired upon with cannon and small arms by secessionists from the banks, killing and wounding seven or eight of the troops. There is great excitement among the people along the river in consequence of greatly exaggerated accounts of the battle near Springfield, which is represented as a great victory for the secessionists.

Ironton, Mo., Aug. 17. Messengers bring information that Colonel Hoeker who left here Thursday evening with his regiment surprised a body of some 400 rebels near Fredericksburg yesterday morning and captured all their camp equipment and ate the breakfast which they had just prepared; 12 prisoners were taken. Gen. Prentice has arrived and taken command of all the forces in this section.

Rolla, Mo., Aug. 18. Capt. Emmett McDonald of the Rebel army was in town yesterday. He states that Ben McCulloch's force before the battle was 22,000 strong, and their killed and wounded amounted to 2,500 or 3,000.

Capt. McDonald was escorted beyond the lines yesterday and sent on his way to Springfield. He no doubt gained reliable information of the position and strength of our forces as it is said he had the freedom of our camp under his flag of truce. Our wounded at Springfield are reported to be doing well.

The correspondence of the St. Louis Republican furnishes the following: Gen. Sterling Price has issued a proclamation at Springfield to the effect that a great victory has been won; that the northern oppressors of Missouri have been driven back; that every one belonging to the Hone Guard will be regarded and treated as an enemy to the Southern Confederacy but his protection would extend to such who quietly return to their homes and allow the southern feeling to prevail; and that whoever recognizes the provisional Government of Missouri will be considered as an enemy to the State and dealt with accordingly.

From the Potomac.

Sandy Hook, Md., Aug. 18. Between three and four o'clock to day 300 rebel cavalry came down to the landing, at the ferry. Two companies of Gordon's second Massachusetts regiment fired, and the rebels retreated. It is known that 2 of their men were killed and 5 wounded. Our troops were unhurt.

The rebels are still on the outskirts of Harper's Ferry, watching the movements of our troops.

Alexandria, Aug. 19. In the skirmish yesterday, at Pohick Church, Capt. Boyd's company of Philadelphia cavalry behaved most nobly, charging after the confederate cavalry for three miles.

Jacob Beck was killed, and was buried to-day with military honors. Two men were taken prisoners, by becoming detached from the main body. Two of the rebels are known to have been killed.

Riotous Conduct in Pennsylvania.

Easton, Pa., Aug. 19—10 P. M. The office of the *Sentinel*, a paper advocating peace and compromise, is now being gutted by a mob. Col. Philip Johnson, the member of Congress elected from this District, has been burnt in effigy, and made to show his colors. The riot still prevails, and there is great excitement.

BY TELEGRAPH
TO THE FREEMAN.

6 O'CLOCK, A. M.

New York, August 19.

The Schooner Hannibal from St. Thomas reports that the privateer Sumter was captured by one of our men-of-war and taken back to Curacao.

The New York 4th and 5th Regiments of Sickles' Brigade go to-day if possible, and Anderson's Zouaves to-morrow.

The Post says that 7000 men go this week, and in case of necessity 7000 or 8000 of the recently returned militia might be sent.

President Jackson, of the New Jersey transportation Company, has received instructions to put the railroad lines in readiness for the immediate conveyance of a large number of troops from the East.

The Washington correspondent of the *Times* says that Agents of the French Government have been engaged for weeks in purchasing breadstuffs both at the West and East.

The *Times* Washington correspondent, in referring to the *Herald's* announcement the other day, that France and England had formed an alliance on American affairs, says that the real facts are these: That M. Thouvenot did make a proposition that England should unite with France for the purpose of procuring a supply of cotton and tobacco, but England replied that she could enter into no such agreement.

The *Tribune* claims the highest authority for saying that no European government has yet remonstrated against the closing of the Rebel ports.

WASHINGTON, August 19.

The President is about to issue a proclamation declaring certain ports in the Rebel States no longer ports of entering under the provision of the force bill.

The Assistant Secretary made a reconnoitering expedition to Aquia Creek yesterday, and returned this morning.

The soldiers in this vicinity now receive their letters at their several encampments instead of at the Post Office.

The Post Office Department in advertising for proposals for mail locks, reserved the power to reject all others.

It is understood the number of novel and meritorious locks for other purposes than the mail offered under the advertisement was unusually large, but that from considerations of economy and security the Department will readopt the use of its own lock, the clam-shell padlock of which it owns a patent with certain modifications making a new key necessary. All things considered, it is believed to be the best mail lock yet produced.

4 O'CLOCK P. M.

Blockade respected by Foreign Governments.

WASHINGTON, August 20.

As much as has been said about the threatening attitude of the European Powers, with regard to the blockade, a special inquiry at the State Department authorizes us to state that in the instance when the Niagara was off the station at Charleston for 24 hours, Lord Lyons brought the subject to the notice of our Government. With that exception, which happened 12 weeks ago, no foreign Government has expressed a word of discontent to this Government concerning the blockade. On the contrary, it is universally respected by foreign Governments, although some of their subjects are very active in endeavoring to evade the blockade, and very clamorous against it.

St. Louis, August 19.

Gen. Siegel's Major Conant, and several other officers arrived from Rolla in to-night's train.

PHILADELPHIA, August 20.

The Jeffersonian office in West Chester was cleared out last night by a crowd. There was no disturbance most of the residents being ignorant of the movement until the work was done. Pierce Butler is now believed to be the only one of our citizens that has yet been arrested.

MODERN DISCOVERIES.—Discoveries of various kinds follow one another in such rapid succession in our age, that we often fail to estimate their extent or grandeur. Bayard Taylor clusters a few of them together:

"Within the last 25 years all the principal features of the biography of our own vast interior regions have been accurately determined; the great fields of Central Asia have been traversed in various directions, from Bokhara and Oxus to the Chinese wall; the half-known river systems of South America have been explored and surveyed; the icy continent around the Southern Pole has been discovered; the Northwest Passage—the ignis fatuus of nearly two centuries—is at last found; the Dead Sea is stripped of its fabulous terrors; the course of the Niger is no longer a myth, and the sublime secret of the Nile is almost wrested from his keeping; the Mountains of the Moon, sought for through two thousand years, have been beheld by a Caucasian eye; an English steamer has ascended the Chabba to the frontiers of the great kingdom of Borneo; Leichardt and Stuart have penetrated the wilderness of Australia; the Russians have descended from Irkutsk to the mouth of the Amoor; the antiquated walls of Chinese prejudice have been cracked and are fast tumbling down, and the canvas screens which surround Japan have been cut by the sharp edge of American enterprise. Such are the principal results of modern exploration. What quarter of a century, since the form of the earth and the boundaries of its land and water are known, can exhibit such a list of achievements?"

Barre Academy.

THE FALL TERM begins on Thursday, August 29th. The prescribed Course of Study and a Board of experienced Teachers afford at Barre Academy excellent facilities for pursuing an education preparative for college or business.

J. N. CAMP, A. M., Teacher of Vocal Music.
J. M. THACHER, A. B., Assistant Principal.
Other efficient teachers are employed.
J. S. SPAULDING, Principal.
Barre, Aug. 6, 1861.

[By Telegraph.]

FROM EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
St. Johnsbury, August 19, 1861.
GENERAL ORDER.

The several recruiting officers commissioned to enlist volunteers for the 4th and 5th Regiments are required to use the utmost dispatch in filling up their respective companies to be held ready for immediate service.

Such officers are further required to make daily report to the Commander-in-Chief, by mail or telegraph, of the number of men enlisted, that at the earliest day practicable an inspection may be made and an election of officers held by the Adjutant and Inspector General.

Recruiting officers failing to enlist a sufficient number of men for full companies, will hold themselves in readiness to be called into headquarters with their men prior to such inspection and election of officers.

By Order of the Commander-in-Chief,
GEORGE A. MERRILL,
Secretary of Civil and Military Affairs.

The Markets.

CAMBRIDGE MARKET, Aug. 18.

At Market 489 Cattle, about 425 Beever and 64 store, consisting of Working Oxen, Cows and calves, and three years old.

Prices—Market Beef—Extra \$5.25 a cwt.; first quality \$4.00 a 100; 2d, \$5.10, 3d \$4.25.

Working Oxen—\$40 to 600.

Cows and Calves—\$30, 35, to 48.

Calves—\$20, 25, to 30.

Yearlings—none.

Two years old—none.

Three years old—none.

Sheep and Lambs—3399 at market—Prices in lots, \$1.25 a 150. Extra, \$1.87, to 2.50.

Hides, 4 to 5. Pelts, \$0.25 a 1.00. Calf Skins, 7 to 8c.

Tallow, 5 to 6c.

REMARKS.—The market opened with the prospect of an advance of about 50c per cwt. as the number of Western Cattle was small, and some lots of the best were sold at that advance, but as there was a good supply of small Northern Cattle the prices were kept down to about the same as last week for the best quality. Sheep were dull, but few sales; there was a large number in the yards at 11 o'clock, and will have to be kept over unless sold at 50c per head and lower than last week, as buyers are determined to buy at that or not at all.

Caucus!

The Freeman of the town of Montpelier, who are in favor of sustaining the Administration in its present struggle to put down Rebellion and suppress Treason, and to maintain the honor and dignity of the Nation, who are in favor of exercising vigorously all the means at our command to bring about a due observance of and obedience to the Laws, who are opposed to compromising with rebels or traitors, and who have no sympathy whatever with rebellion or treason, and who are desirous of handing down to posterity the glory of our Country unimpaired, and the perpetuity of our civil and religious institutions permanently secured, are requested to meet at the Town House, on Tuesday, the 27th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of nominating a candidate to be supported by our suffrages on the first Tuesday of September next, to represent us in the General Assembly of this State for the year ensuing, and also to arrange a ticket of names for Justices of the Peace to be elected according to law.

PER ORDER OF TOWN COMMITTEE.
Montpelier, August 19th, 1861.

Republican Canons in Middlesex.

The Republican voters of Middlesex are hereby notified to meet in Caucus, at the Town Hall in said Middlesex, on the 29th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of nominating a candidate for Town Representative, and candidates for Justices of the Peace, to be supported by the Freeman of said town at the ensuing September election.

PER ORDER OF REPUBLICAN COMMITTEE.

East Montpelier Caucus.

The Republican voters and all others in the town of East Montpelier who are in favor of supporting the present Administration, and in favor of putting down rebellion, and sustaining our Government; are requested to meet at Mr. Hammett's Hotel, on Saturday, August 31st, 1861, at 6 1/2 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of nominating some one to represent the town in the General Assembly of the State for the year ensuing, and also to nominate seven Justices of the Peace.

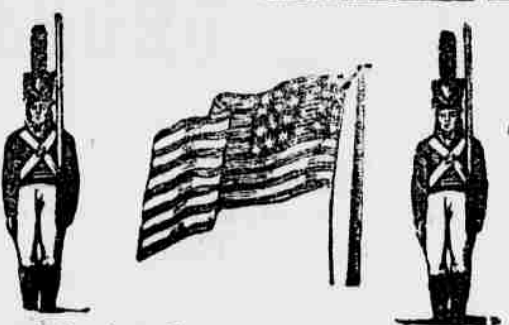
PER ORDER OF TOWN COMMITTEE.

Post Office Notice.

The Public are hereby notified that stamped envelopes of the new style, just issued from the Post Office Department, have been received at this Office; that I am now ready to exchange envelopes and stamps of the new style for an equivalent amount of the old issue, during a period of six days from the date of this notice, and after the expiration of that period envelopes and stamps of the old issue will not be received in payment of postage at this Office.

N. B. The smaller Post Offices in this neighborhood, which may not in the ordinary course of business, be able to obtain a supply of the new issue of envelopes and stamps from the Department, can exchange the old envelopes and stamps on hand, for new ones, at this Office, for one month to come.

By order of the Post Office Department,
JAMES G. FRENCH, Postmaster.
Montpelier, August 19, 1861.



Attention, Green Mountain Boys!

Your Country has made an urgent call for your services. Two Regiments of Volunteers are to be raised in Vermont. All those brave men desirous of joining their ranks, can now enlist at Roxbury, Vt., where a Recruiting Office will be open from date (Aug. 20th) for the purpose of raising and organizing a Company. None need apply over 45 or under 18, or with any physical infirmity. As ever before, let Vermonters now respond to this call from your Country.

D. B. DAVENPORT,
Recruiting Officer.

Roxbury, Aug. 20, 1861.

Volunteers!

The undersigned, having been appointed Recruiting Officer at Barre, would give notice that he will be at his Recruiting Office at the Town Hall to receive enlistments for three years, unless sooner discharged.

Each recruit will be entitled to his pay and rations from the time of enlistment. Those whose patriotism prompts them to the service of their Country are requested to call soon and they will be cordially received.

W. F. TEMPLETON.

Recruiting Officer.

Barre Vt., Aug. 20, 1861.

WASHINGTON CO. GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

WILL FALL TERM, under the charge of D. D. GORHAM, Principal, assisted by Mrs. GORHAM, will commence Monday, Sept. 24. The

MONTPELIER UNION SCHOOL.

will be opened at the same time. These schools furnish unsurpassed facilities for a sound and thorough education.